

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. NOVEMBER 26 1829.

NO. 39

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JOHN G. LILES.

AND EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$4 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

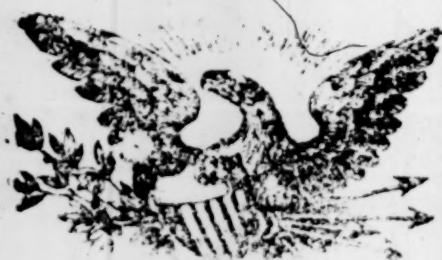
Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE OF PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, and in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs.
Cole & Sheldon, } Williamsburg.
Chas. L. Wingfield, }
Robert Souther, }
Shields & Ashburn, } Norfolk.
Eds. Bacon, }
May, 1829. 17-12m

EAGLE HOTEL,



HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.
Man and horse per day, \$1 50
Do. board by the year, 130 00
Do. do. per month, 12 50
Do. do. by the day
for a man, 1 00
Dinner and horsefeed, 75
Supper, 37 1-2
Breakfast, 37 1-2
Lodging, 12 1-2

J. H. MALEMORE,
August 20, 1829. 28-6m

FALL GOODS,

The Subscribers are now receiving
Fall & Winter Supplies,

consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Cutlery, &c.

which, in addition to their former Stock, will make their assortment complete. All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.
HAWKINS & HARRIS,
Halifax, Oct. 7, 1829. 34-1f

ANDREW HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N. Carolina. RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be entrusted to his care. His Ware-house, is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.
Sept 2. 30-6m

TO THE PRINTER.

Of the United States

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, \$2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON,
Philadelphia.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.
Pearl, per lb \$1 40 Great Primer, 32
Nonpareil, 80 Double Pica, 32
Minion, 70 Do. Great Primer, 2
Brevier, 52
Bourgeois, 48 Large Letter, 24
Long Primer, 40
Small Pica, 30 Scotch Bells, & Quo
Pica, 28 tations, 30
English, 36

The prices of other description of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment 9 cents per lb.
July 9. 26-

R. & J. DUNN & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received their Fall supply of Goods, which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, new, fashionable, or desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Groceries of all description;

Hardware, Hats of every Quality, China, Glass, Earthenware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Tin ware, together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather, Calf, Kip, Morocco, and Sheep Skins.

Soaps, Perfumery, LADIES' LEOPARD HATS, And Straw Bonnets: Work, Baskets, Brushes of all kinds Books and Stationery; Tortoise shell, Ivory, & Horn Combs. —Paints, Oils, and Drugs; Fur, Seal-Skin, and Morocco Caps Pocket Books, &c. &c.,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them, as regards the quality, style, and prices of their Goods; they respectfully invite all who want to purchase, to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON for Cash, and to take it in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Duns and M'Ilwaine of Petersburg, to be stored and sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements, and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.,
Halifax, N. C. Oct. 5, 1829. 33-1f

For Sale,

A good 40 Saw COTTON GIN.
Apply to
JOS. L. SIMMONS.
Oct. 27th. 34-

R. & J. DUNN & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, a lot of
Govan's Superior Family
Flour, this years crop, (1829) which they will sell low for cash.
Halifax, August, 1829. 27-

NOTICE.

The creditors of A. A. B. Stith & Co. are requested to attend at the Mansion House in the town of Halifax, N. Carolina, on the 20th day of January, 1830, either by themselves or their agents, for the purpose of receiving a report of the trustee appointed to collect the debts and making a dividend of the monies collected.

All those who fail to attend will be excluded from the participation in the dividend.

GEO. R. REESE, Trus.
Sept. 23, 1829. 33-1f

JAMES GORDON
Commission Merchant
NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use, (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents.
At Edwards and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents.

Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk and back, 10 cents.
Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents.
Commission on sales, 2 1-2 per cent.

Freight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 30 cents.

Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents.
Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents.

Other articles in the same proportion.
My agents are in Weldon, Captain Joyner,

Halifax, Nathaniel Smith, Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead, Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith. The lighter I use are to take produce down the river, on the payment of freight, it will be loaded on the Steam Boat, and landed at Petersburg, Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.
A more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.
The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

State of North Carolina

HALIFAX COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity

John R. Pierce

Robert F. W. H. Perkins, James Bishop, and Robert A. Jones, administrators.

Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert F. W. H. Perkins one of the defendants mentioned in the Bill is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the newspaper printed in Halifax, that unless the said Robert F. W. H. Perkins appear at the next Superior Court of Law & Equity to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead answer or demur to said bill the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Edmund B. Freeman Clerk and Master in Equity the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1829.
EDM. B. FREEMAN C. M. E.
37 3m

BLANKS,

Neatly printed at this Office

FALL GOODS,

And very cheap.

R. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies, comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description. Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, Morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turke Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash, a few hundred bales of prime Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce.

Apply at the Brick store.
Oct. 15, 1829.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Cutlery & Hardware.

The subscriber in order to close the concern of JAMIESON & HALLIDAY, offers for sale, at the House occupied by Mr. James Ashbury, a WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Cutlery & Hardware.

The whole of the stock was purchased for cash in New York, and will now be offered at very reduced prices.

J. JAMIESON,
Sole and Partner of
JAMIESON & HALLIDAY,
Oct. 15, 1829. 11-3f

WILSON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax Fall Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers or lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the county of Halifax in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.
October 20, 1829. 37-1m

\$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black, about five feet high, thirty years old, wears whiskers, has an impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of Fifty dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the tailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON
Sept. 1, 1829. 30-3w

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, at this Office, two or three well dressed Buck-skins.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they will have a large and extensive

WARE-HOUSE

completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be intrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.

HAWKINS & HARRIS
Halifax Aug. 21, 1829. 29-1f

JOHN N. WHITE
AND
SAM. WESTON,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

JOHN N. WHITE, (late of Petersburg, Va.) has removed to Norfolk, and in connection with Samuel Weston, will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION and GROCERY BUSINESS.

They respectfully offer their services to the Merchants and Planters of this section of the country, as also, to those of the State of North Carolina, in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of any GOODS or MERCHANDIZE, and of the products of the Farmers and Planters, and from a thorough acquaintance with the various kinds of produce, particularly COTTON and TOBACCO acquired by the elder of the firm—they are confident of affording entire satisfaction to those who shall favour them with their business.

The following articles comprise a part of those in STORE, viz:

5 bbls. W. I. Rum,
5 Pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, 4th proof
25 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
50 bbls. do. do.
15 do. Rye do.—4th proof—1 cory out,
25 do. Baltimore Gin,
20 do. Philadelphia do.
25 do. N. E. Rum,
50 do. Cordials, assorted,
15 qr. Casks Sweet Mal. Wine,
5 do. Madeira do.
11 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
20 do. N. Orleans do. do do.
2000 do. Lt. Sugar, various do.
50 bbls. Coffee—part Java.
Gun Powder,
Imperial Hason,
Young Hylon, & } TEAS
Pouchong,

All in various sized packages of superior quality.

25 bbls. Converters Troy Candles, first quality,
25 do. do. do. do. second quality,
25 do. Spermacetti do.
25 do. Soap, various qualities,
100 do. Windsor Shaving Soap
15 do. Mustard, in qr. & lb. lb bottles,
5 do. Superior Chewing Tobacco, in lb. lumps,
25 do. Millers Cut do.
50 do. Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
25 do. Chocolate, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
25 casks Cheese,
50 bbls. Mackerell, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
15 half do. do.
2000 Spanish Segars, in half and qr. boxes,
1000 do. do. inferior quality,
Bags pepper,
do. Pimento,
do. Ginger,
Kegs Nutmegs,
do. Fig blue,
do. Salt Petre,
do. Indigo and Starch,
do. Butter and Lard,
3 tiers Rice,
100 Dimjohns,
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
27 do. Writing do.
60 Kegs Nails, of 100 lbs each assorted sizes,
10 doz. Spades and Shovels,
10 do. Wire Saws,
10 do. Boxes Axes,
5 do. Patent Coffee Mills,
55 do. B. I. Cords and Leading Lines.

200 Straw Tumblers,
10 doz. common qt. Decanters,
15 do. do. pint do.
150 pieces Cotton Bagging, 42 inches.

10000 lbs. Bale Rope,
5000 lbs. Twine,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bbls. Family Flour,
150 do. Superfine,
50 do. Country Iron,
5 do. Swedes do.
5 do. Rustered Steel,
5 do. Castings, composed of Ovens,
Pots,
Spiders,
Camp-Kettles,
And-Irons,
Flat-Irons, &c.
25 bundles Nail Rods,
5 do. Brand Iron,
5 tons Plough Moulds,
15000 lbs. Bar Lead,
2 tons Patent Shot,
50 kegs Powder F. F. F. F. F.
With sundry other articles, and further supplies daily expected.

JOHN N. WHITE & SAM. WESTON
Norfolk, Oct. 1, 1829. 36-6m

New Cheap Store,
HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

Have opened in the opposite Messrs. Hawkins and Harris, an elegant assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present season, and of the latest style. And also an extensive assortment of SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY, GLASS, GROCERIES &c. And will continue to receive fresh supplies, throughout the season, all of which will be sold low for CASH or bartered for produce.

N. B. The subscribers invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, as the whole of their GOODS were purchased for CASH, the prices they will be offered at cannot fail to please.

H. S. HAYNES & Co.
Halifax Nov. 11, 1829. 41-30

MISCELLANY.

FEMALE GENEROSITY.—It was one evening in a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen when the conversation happened to turn upon the subject of generosity. It was maintained by some of the gentlemen that it was more inherent in the male, than in the female breast. After many arguments on the subject, a lady related the following instance of generosity in the female heart.

"In the latter part of the French revolution, a young man who was closely pursued by a body of gentlemen, in the streets of Paris, stopped at a door in which stood a young female, and requested concealment. There was no time to consider, as the soldiers were close at hand. She conducted him to a back room, and locked him in—she had scarcely done this, when the soldiers passed. As it happened, the very body of gentlemen who had pursued the young man, were invited by the owner of the house, to take up their quarters for the night, and were put into a room in the same building in which the refugee had taken shelter, and as they occupied the room next the entrance, he could not escape without passing through the room where they lay. In this dilemma, the young lady resolved to extricate him, if possible. She waited until she thought the soldiers asleep, & passed through the room without waking any of them, acquainted the stranger of his peril, and told him that if he would consent, she could conduct him to a neighboring church of which her uncle kept the keys, and secrete him until the danger was over. He consented. She took him by the arm, and they entered the room where the soldiers were sleeping, when in passing, he struck his foot against one of them who jumped up, seized the young

and demanded who it was, when the young lady, with great presence of mind, answered, "it is only I, who came to seek for—fortunately she had nothing more to say, as the soldier, hearing a female voice, let go the arm. They passed on, and entering the church, she conducted him to the door of a vault, which was curiously concealed behind the altar, told him to enter there, and she would bring him food daily, until he should be enabled to venture forth in safety. She gave him the lamp, and, shutting the door, immediately returned to the house.

He descended into the vault, and, sitting himself on a tombstone, he there beheld recorded the names of his own illustrious ancestors, who had mouldered into dust ages ago. He was overpowered with fatigue, and fell asleep, and did not wake until the morning of the second day, when he perceived that his benefactress had not been there, and he began to fear that something had happened to prevent her from coming again. He waited in terror and anxiety until night, but still she came not, and he laid himself down in despair on a tombstone, resolved to endure the lingering death which awaited him. He sunk into a lethargy, from which he was awakened on the third morning by the voice of his benefactress calling on his name; but it seemed as if animation had ceased, for he was unable to move, or articulate a sound. He heard the dreadful sound of the door as it fell; he uttered a faint cry, and rushed up the steps.—Fortunately the young lady had not left the spot; she raised the door, entered the vault, and restored new life to the sufferer. She informed him that she had been unable to get to the church since his concealment, on account of the vigilance of the guards who were stationed at her uncle's, but that she had made arrangements by which she could supply him with food daily; she prepared to depart, and had just ascended the steps, when they heard persons entering the church. She immediately closed the door of the vault, and the next moment they heard the steps of a body of soldiers passing about the church, and who were searching for some refugees whom they suspected were concealed there. They were conducted by the unsuspecting uncle, who led them to every part of the building, to prove his innocence.

"Their footsteps were often heard by the trembling couple below, passing over the vault, but they did not perceive it. When they left the church, she left the vault with repeated assurances of daily supplying him with victuals. She performed her promise, and in a few days conducted him from his place of concealment, and he was enabled to reach his home in safety."

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Editor:—Having recently read in your print and in others, certain anecdotes apparently aimed at Temperance Societies; permit me to make an observation or two on the impression they are calculated to have upon the public mind. If the design be to guard the public against the real hypocrisy and imposition of any who may have enlisted themselves improperly under the sacred banner of temperance, it is laudable; but, if intended to excite popular prejudice against temperance societies, then it becomes highly censurable. For every moral man in enlightened America, or even the drunkard himself, apparently bent upon his own ruin, must shut his eyes against stubborn facts if he does not acknowledge that these societies have done incalculable good, and probably saved many lives. If so the best policy and wisest course

such societies may give rise, some individuals, is no more an argument against their general utility than the like abuse would be against any other excellent institution in enlightened communities—than against every institution, in fact for the promotion of the all important subjects of morality and religion.—These truths must be admitted, unless we build upon the false maxim which drunkards, and other immoral characters, and mock patriots appear to adopt to subserve their own selfish ends, viz: that while it is right for the devotees of vice and the lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God, to unite for the common object of promoting demoralizing institutions, it is wrong for the moral part of community to unite for the objects of benevolence—that while the vicious are very sincere in combining to promote scenes of revelling and drunkenness, the virtuous are all hypocrites, for attempting any union of interests for the good of their country and fellow men—that while the former evince by their acts of combination great love of liberty and noble patriotism, the latter show themselves inimical to the freedom of the country by taking the liberty [which the laws of the land give them] of voluntarily associating to refrain from the ways of vice, and to promote the exercise of morality; which lay so near the heart of our truly great and patriotic Washington, who, had he been living at this day would, no doubt have lent his smiles and support to Temperance societies," as he did to all such excellent institutions as existed in his time.

One of the anecdotes I allude to appeared in the "Free Press" a few weeks since & is to the following amount "A certain girl looking into an Oven of burning coals, burst into tears, saying that if she had an infant and that infant should be thrown into the oven how horrible would be the sight.

Now whatever may be the intended impression of other productions of this nature, the above was evidently leveled, as a shaft of ridicule against the fears of the temperate as to the increasing use or abuse of ardent spirits;—against the fears awakened in the breasts of true, not mock patriots, by the appalling fact that many thousands of our citizens are every year falling a sacrifice at the shrine of the grim monster, intemperance—not to mention the enormous amount of misery to families, and to wives and children of the sacrificed Bacchanals. If ridicule was proper on so serious a subject the force of the above anecdote could be easily turned against him who uses it to discourage the exertions of his temperate fellow citizens. For while the danger of ardent spirits is real, and demonstrated to be so by its destructive tendency and effects; the Temperance societies are confessedly, not only innocent but salutary! and any apprehended danger as to the infringing upon liberty or otherwise, by such societies, is as idle and silly as that of the girl fearing that her supposed infant might be burnt in the oven.

Permit me to close this hasty communication by repeating an anecdote which actually occurred in a certain town of Massachusetts—A justice of the peace, [denominated a temperate drinker,] attended a public meeting to assist in forming a Temperance Society. He objected strenuously against the grand distinctive clause in the proposed constitution to wit that of total abstinence except in case of use as a medicine and mentioned among other things the innocence, and harmlessness of an occasional temperate use of the "ardent"—he concluded with a powerful appeal to the audience as to the truth of his position.

appeared to be strong against the obnoxious clause, and difficult to remove. But what would have taken up some time to reason down, was speedily affected by a certain notorious drunkard in the assembly; who arose from his seat and declared that squire N—had expressed his sentiments exactly as to the unreasonableness of total abstinence.

AMERICANUS.

For the Halifax Minerva.

The recent appointment of our esteemed fellow citizen, Govr. Branch, to the Navy department, imposes upon the Legislature at its ensuing session the important duty of naming a successor to him in the Senate of the United States.

In an appointment, involving consequences of such magnitude—at a time too when the keenest sagacity and purest integrity are requisite to sustain and promote our interests, it is apparent that too much caution cannot be exercised in performing a trust of such high responsibility.—The dignified and lofty attitude so early assumed and so successfully maintained by Govr. Branch imposes upon the Legislature an obligation not to forfeit the high ground we now occupy; and from his Successor will require the exercise of good sense, discretion and independence.

Among the numerous persons with whose names Fame has already been busy, we know of no one whose appointment would be more popular and, in our opinion, more judicious than that of Judge Donnell of Newbern.

This gentleman is recommended by the zeal, ability, and industry manifested in the discharge of those public duties hitherto confided to him, by the correctness of his political views & by the unexceptionable tenor of his conduct as a Gentleman. HOWARD D.

Washington N. C.)
November 12 1829. }

ITEMS.

THE TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE.

A private letter dated Vienna Oct. 3, says that the treaty lately concluded at Adrianople is disapproved by all the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople excepting, of course, the Russian, and that it is firmly believed that the high powers will demand a modification of the terms. The writer also states that at a diplomatic dinner given by the Russian minister at Vienna, the English ambassador stated that his government could never consent to the conditions imposed upon the Sultan. M. de Metternich, it is said, has taken no definitive resolution, but is waiting on events. He has been waiting on events, too long. The wise men at Vienna talk more than ever of a triple alliance between France, England and Austria. M. de Metternich denies this, but, adds the letter writer quaintly, "that is no reason why it should not be."

PEACE IN EUROPE!

By the arrival of the Ship Sylvanus Jenkins at New-York we have Liverpool dates to the 9th of October, with intelligence of the conclusion of PEACE between the Russians and Turks. The Treaty was signed at Adrianople on the 14th September; though its precise terms had not been officially promulgated in London. Constantinople remained in possession of the Turks; but there was a rumor of the capture of Shoumla by the Russians after an obstinate resistance. The excitement against the Ministry

continued in France. Nothing new in relation to the Markets.

CROPS TO THE SOUTH.—The Savannah Georgian says, for 14 years there has not been so abundant a crop of corn in that state, as that of the present season. The cotton crops in some parts of the state, have received great injury, from various causes, but in other parts the damage has been slight and partial; so that on the whole, is expected, when the extra quantity which has been planted is taken into consideration, that the state will turn out as many bales of Uplands this year as it did last.

Norfolk Nov. 16.

Encouragement to Cotton Growers.—We have pleasure in stating, that the sample of new Cotton (45 bales) of the crops of Messrs BENBURY and SKINNER, from the neighborhood of Edenton, [N. C.] of which notice was taken in Friday's Beacon, was purchased on Saturday last, by merchants of this place, at 9 1-2 cents per pound—realizing the best expectations of the owners. Why there should have been any doubt, that this article, if of good quality, would command a ready and fair price here, is matter of surprise to us, seeing that every bale, hitherto brought into this market, has obtained as high a price, as the same article would have commanded in any other part of the State.

N. Beacon.

The Richmond papers state, that the stable of the Hon. James Barbour was burnt a few days ago, supposed by the act of an incendiary, and twenty one horses destroyed. Some English horses lately imported, were saved.

John Forsythe, late Governor of Georgia, has been elected Senator to Congress by the Legislature of that State, in place of Judge Berrien, without any regular opposition. The votes were, for Forsythe 148, Scatterling 37. Ral. Reg.

FEDERAL COURT.—The Circuit of the United States for the District of North-Carolina, held its Fall Term in this city on Thursday the 12 Inst. The Hon. Henry Potter presided—Chief Justice Marshall being absent in consequence of his having been chosen a member of the Virginia Convention. The only case of public interest that came before the Court, was the trial of David L. Field, of Guilford county, charged with passing counterfeit checks on the Bank of the United States. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and be imprisoned three years in the jail of this place. The prosecution was conducted by Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. District Attorney, with the assistance of George E. Badger, Esq. and Thos. Ruffin and Henry Seawell, Esq's. acted as counsel for the defendant. Ral. Star.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY is elected without opposition, the Representative to Congress from the Wilmington District, vice GABRIEL HOLMES, deceased. Ral. Reg.

Marshall's History of North-Carolina.

Mr. S. Hall, of this place, received during the past week, a consignment of several copies of this work, which were sent to him from New-Orleans via New-York. We have not yet had time to peruse it, and of course we cannot speak of its merits. It is contained in two octavo volumes, and the details appear to be sufficiently minute.

The work commences with the discovery of Florida in 1512, by John Ponce de Leon,

and terminates with the conclusion of the Revolutionary war. What struck us as remarkable is, that these sheets are given to the world just as they were in 1829, when the author left this State for the Southern Country.—So we are informed in his preface.

He also states, that he has prepared the history of the State down to 1809, which he will publish, if the citizens of North-Carolina evince a disposition to receive it from his hands. Mr. Martin is well known in this State as a man of exemplary industry. We have been told, too, that he carried off from this State a number of the original documents belonging to it, which he had been permitted to inspect and to copy. If this be the case, and the worms of that hot and humid climate have not destroyed them, we think it time they should be returned. [N. Spec.]

DEATH OF SAM. PATCH.

It appears that this enterprising individual has actually finished his mortal career. He leaped from a platform raised 25 feet above the precipice. It is said he was not perfectly sober; and that attempts were made by his friends to prevent his leaping, but in vain. After he had made the spring, it was observed that his arms were raised above his head, although his usual method of holding them was by his side. He sunk beneath the water, and had not been found when the last account came away.

We have received two or three quizzical epitaphs on the death of poor Patch. Now we beg leave to say to the writers that they show had taste and bad feeling. It is no joke for a man to die, whether by water, fire, or a stage coach. Besides, Sam was neither a fool nor a mad man—he possessed great moral and physical courage, coolness and judgement, and he performed exploits which no created being before him ever dared to undertake. As long as Niagara attracts the traveller, the name of Sam Patch will be remembered. He has gathered immortal fame—and Napoleon Bonaparte gained nothing more. N. Y. Eng.

NC. LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature convened on Monday, the 16th Inst.—a quorum was present in both Houses.

IN THE SENATE.

Bedford Brown Esq. of Caswell, was chosen Speaker, on the first balloting.—the votes were

For Bedford Brown	49
Louis D. Wilson	17
Blank	1

Samuel T. Patterson was appointed Clerk and William J. Cowan assistant Clerk. Tuesday Nov. 17th.

Mr. Hinton, of Beaufort, announced the death of John Silverthorn, the Senator elect from Hyde; and a writ was ordered for an election on the 2nd of next month. The following standing committees were appointed.

Of Finance on the part of the Senate was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Davidson, Ward, McFarland, Wilson, Sneed, Astew, Wellborn and Mosely.

The following committees were also appointed:

Of Claims—Messrs. Martin, Leonard, McDearmid, Matthews, Smith, Montgomery of Hertford, McEntire and Sherrard.

Of Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Dick, Miller, Johnson, Williams of Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Beasley, Welch and Dickinson.

Of Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Franklin, Underwood, McNeill, Boddie, Peal, Ramsey, Burgin and McDaniel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg was elected speaker.—Four ballottings were had,

Messrs Fisher [of Salisbury] and Hill [of Wilmington] being also in nomination.

Alexander,	46	48	53	60
Fisher,	45	41	40	47
Hill,	31	32	27	

Pleasant Henderson, was appointed clerk, and Charles Manley Clerk assistant.

Tuesday Nov. 17.

Messrs Gary, Swain and Bynum were appointed a committee, to prepare rules for the government of the House—a message was received from the Governor and read.

HALIFAX.

THURSDAY NOV. 26, 1829.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SAGE This document being too long for an entire insertion in our paper, we have endeavored to give such extracts from it, as is believed will be most interesting to our readers—it will be found on the fourth page.

Progress of the Convention.

Under this head the Richmond papers give to the public, tri-weekly, a sketch of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention.—The question of the Basis of Representation having been decided in favour of white population, by a vote of 49 to 47, several propositions have been introduced by the minority of a compromising nature which lie upon the table.—On Thursday and Friday last the subject under discussion was the right of suffrage.—Mr. Henderson in his address to the committee on this question says "in North Carolina freeholders alone vote for senators, but, as if to atone to this political sin, she permits free negroes to vote for members of the House of Commons"—of this defect, we hear much at home as well as being occasionally reminded of it by our friends in Virginia we do not pretend to deny, that it is a defect, but judging from what we see in the papers from the "Old Dominion" this evil had better be endured than to launch out into the ocean of uncertainty in quest of ills we know not of. To the old constitution of North Carolina, we say, "with all thy faults we love thee still" and with regard to the alteration of it, use the language of the ancient Britons of England *voluntis mutare legem.*

The convention seems to drag on slowly under the weight of many speakers.

Seven weeks have elapsed since the session began; but no man can foresee when it is to end. Two weeks are yet to elapse before the session of Congress commences.—There are twelve members of that body in the Convention—two of them, Senators of the United States.—Some embarrassment must necessarily ensue from this collision—not to speak of those members of the Convention, who are also member of the State Legislature.

The communication of Howard was received too late for our last number and no paper having issued from the office during the past week, it has been necessarily deferred until this late period—though it may be published upon the eve of the senatorial election we are unwilling to exclude it.

Besides the direct recommendation of the gentleman therein nominated for Senator, it bears testimony to the merits of one who is highly esteemed by a large majority of our readers—on whom, in this part of the State, all parties unite.—We say, in this part of the State, because in another section, there are some few, who have endeavored to show the unfitness of Mr. Branch for the trust confided to him; charge

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ing, that he is ignorant of the construction of a ship and unable "to hand, reef or steer." Now it is believed, that this kind of knowledge is unnecessary for a Secretary of the Navy and we think, with our fellow-citizens generally, that the firmness, decision and honesty of purpose possessed in so eminent a degree by Mr. Branch, as well as his other qualifications, fit him for the station he now fills.

The objection, that he does not possess a knowledge, which is common to every sailor, reminds us of an anecdote we have, somewhere, read.

In an action for assault & battery committed on ship-board (we have forgotten where the suit was tried, but it will answer our purpose, to suppose) before one of our western Judges, in the circuit court of Craven, a sailor testified that the quarrel commenced 'baft the binnacle—where is that' said the Judge—the sailor was astonished; & forgetting, if he ever knew, the respect due to the Court, railled most vehemently against the folly of those, who had placed on the bench a man, so ignorant as not to know where 'baft binnacle was.

If these objectors to Mr. B. are unlike the sailor, is it not, because they are less sincere.

The Cape Fear Bank—A meeting of the stockholders of this Institution was held at Wilmington on the 9th Instant—Messrs Richard Bradley, Robert Strange, Gabriel Holmes, John W. Wright Emanuel Shober, C. F. Bagge and James Webb were appointed Commissioners to act for the Stockholders in making Sale of their interests to the State—the Commissioners are invested with full power to act definitively upon sale, payment, mode of transfer &c.

Sales of Blooded Horses—On the Second day of New-Hope Races, a part of the racing Stock of Mr. L. Long was sold before the Judge's Stand and brought prices, which afford ample proof that "hard times" have not effected this kind of property.

Marion sold for	\$2550
Marshall Ney	255
Colt 2 yrs. old (blind)	
by Marion	305
Henry's Dam 24 yrs.	
& a colt at her side	
by Archie	1155

NEW HOPE JOCKEY CLUB.
Fall Meeting 1829.
1st Day, 4 Miles & repeat.
Henry M. Clays' bay horse
Caswell by Sir William 4 yrs.
old 1 1
Wm. M. West's bay Mare Peggy M. Dee by Sir Archie 6 years old 2 2
J. K. Bullocks's grey Mare Splotch by Sir Archie 4 years old 2 2
Time 8, 21, 24 heat 8, 42.

J. K. Bullocks grey mare came out a head in this heat but was declared distanced in consequence of foul riding.
2d Days race 2 Miles & repeat
J. J. Harrison, chestnut mare by Sir Charles 4 yrs. old 1 1
Henry M. Clays, bay Mare Dorothy by Sir William 4 years old 2 2
W. M. West's brown horse Iphicles by Sir William 4 yrs. old 3 2
The 1st heat 4 6
2d heat 4 10

MINORS EXEMPT FROM MILITIA DUTY.
The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 10th inst to meet again in Trenton on

the first Tuesday in January next.
The State Gazette says, but one public act of importance was passed, save the usual acts for the support of the state government and this is an act to exempt minors from militia requisitions; and from this one act we believe more public good will result than from any act passed by the legislature of the state for many years past.

INTERESTING FROM COLUMBIA.
To the Editor of the Albion, New-York.

Bogota, September 23, 1829.
On Saturday Mr. Moore was presented, with his Secretary, Mr. Pickett, in the Council of Government, at which time also, General Harrison took his audience of leave, and announced his recall. Mr. Moore in his speech made an indirect allusion to the instructions of Panama, which must have been satisfactory to the Government. He declared his determination to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to abstain, in compliance with the express will of General Jackson, from all interference in the internal affairs of Columbia. I have no doubt that Mr. Moore will be popular here, and that this declaration will have the effect of abating the distrust, which the documents before alluded to, were by some supposed to be calculated to engender.

THE MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17th—The Cotton Market has remained very steady during the past week, the advance then was 1-8d per lb. in American and Brazil. Sales of 1300 Orleans were made at 5 1-2d a 5d (10 at 8 3-4) chiefly at 6d to 6 1-2—3140 Alabama and Mobile at 5d to 6 1-2d—220 Sea Island at 10 1-2 to 20d—The Sales of the week were 15,780 bags—the arrivals are only 2517 bags.

The demand for all description of grain is dull—new wheat has declined 4d to 6d per bush.—Corn is per 430 lbs. and American Flour per bbl.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Import from the 7th to the 15th inst from Virginia 100; North Carolina 400; South Carolina 103 Georgia 1206; Alabama 203; New Orleans 460; total 2684 bales. This article continues in fair demand. The sales since the 7th inst. amount to about 3000 bales without any material alteration in the prices from those then announced—the transactions have mostly been in South Carolina and Georgia New crop, upland, for home use at 10 3-4 to 11cts. North Carolina new 10 1-4; Tennessee and Orleans 9 to 12cts; Alabama 9 to 10 1-2cts. The stock on hand of all descriptions is uncommonly small.

Wheat (Virginia) 1 1-2 to 1 1-8 per bush.—North Carolina 9 5 to 1 0-5 Rye 68 to 79—Southern corn 48 to 50; Flour (Virginia) 5 50 to 6 per bbl.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 9th Cotton, stained 9 1-2 to 11—Corn 50 a 55;—Bacon 7 1-2 a 8cts.—Hams 6 to 10cts.—Lard 6 1-2 to 7cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 13. Cotton 8 a 8 65—Corn 37 a 40 bush—Flour 3 50 to 4 50 per bbl. Bacon 6 1-2 a 7 1-2 cts. per lb. Wheat 75 cts. per bush.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 17. Corn 2 25 a 2 50 per bbl. Cotton 7 1-2 a 9 per lb.—Flour (family) 6 50 per bbl. Country Iron \$95 to 100 per ton English \$105 a 110—Swedes \$102 a 105 per ton Lard 6 cts. lb. Fresh Pork 6 cts. lb. Wheat at 95 to 105 per bush.

The price of Bees in Richmond has been stationary for some weeks at from 4 to 5 per 100. Hogs have not yet come in sufficient quantity to fix their price.

PRICES CURRENT
Norfolk Nov. 19.
Bacon—8 cts. per lb.
Hams 11 cts.
Cotton—p a 9 1-2 cts.
Corn—45 a 50 cts. per bushel
Coffee—W. I. 12 a 13
Flour family \$5 75 a 7
Iron—English 4 1-2 a 5 cts per lb.
Swedes 5 a 5 1-2
Lard—6 cts. per lb.
Molasses—W. I. 26 1-2 a 29 cts. per gallon N. O. 31 a 32
Peas (blackey & c) bushel 62 1-2 a 75
Rum—Ja. 4th proof \$1 25 cts. per gallon
N. O. 4th proof 35 a 40 cts. per gal. N. E. 30 a 33 cts. per gallon.
Sour—Sack \$2 40 a 2 62
Turks Island 55 cts. pr. bushel
Cads 45
SALT-PETRE—10 a 11
SUGAR—W. I. \$3 50 a 10
N. O. \$7 25 a 8 50
Leaf 14 1-2 a 22 cts. pr. lb.
Tobacco—twist 7 a 15 cts.
Cavendish 2 1-2 50 cts. pr. lb.
Leaf \$1 50 a 12 50 cts. pr. cwt.
Whiskey—1st proof 26 a 26 cents pr. gallon.



RIVER NAVIGATION.
ARRIVED
Nov. 20th Transportation Boat
ROANOKE, Capt. Allen, with
Dry-Goods, &c. for Weldon.
DEPARTED
Same day, Transportation Boat
STAUNTON, Capt. Yellowly,
with Cotton, &c. for Norfolk.

MARRIED.
At Portsmouth, Va. on the twelfth instant, Commodore JAMES BARRON to Miss MARY ANN WILSON.
On the 2nd of July, at the Island of Timor, in the Archipelago, the Rev. JONAS KING, one of the American Agents in Greece, to Miss ANN ASPASIA MENCUS, a Greek lady of Smyrna. A letter from Smyrna says—This event will fix Mr. King in Greece, where he has had a most favorable introduction to both rulers and people, and has a wide field of usefulness open before him.

DIED.
On Thursday night, two o'clock instant after a protracted illness, Nixon, residing in the formerly Editor of the Herald's Nest, published in Martinsborough, and for several years Editor of the Carolina published in this place. Mr. Houston was born in America, and educated at West Point he was esteemed for his talents as a writer, and as an Editor had but few superiors.

NOTICE.
I SHALL expose to public sale, on a credit of Six Months, at my plantation one mile from Brinkley's, on Wednesday 2nd December next, all my stock, consisting of HORSES, MULES, COWS and CALVES, SHEEP, OXEN, Sows and Pigs, FAT HOGS, all my plantation men, &c. one four horse WAGGON one Ox Cart &c.
MARTIN READ.
Nov. 24th, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority vested in me, by the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, I shall on the 12th day of January next, at Eaton's Falls, near Williams' Ferry, on Roanoke River, be prepared to lease for a term of years, the right of using the water in the Canal at that place, for milling purposes. The contractor or lessee will be required to enter into bond with approved security, for the fulfillment of such conditions as may be agreed upon.
A. JOYNER, Agent.
Weldon, Nov. 5, 1829.

FOUND
In the town of Halifax on Tuesday the 24th Instant a small package of Bank notes. The person, who has lost it, will get the necessary instructions where to find the Same by applying at the Store of Messrs. R. & J. Dunn & Co.

SALT, IRON &c. &c.
THE subscribers offer for sale at low prices, the following articles—
2000 Bushels Turks Island salt.
800 ditto Liverpool ground salt.
5 Tons Iron, assorted.
20 Kegs cut nails 6d to 12d
20 pieces cotton Bagging.
10 coils Bale Rope.
40 bags green Coffee.
30 hds retailing Molasses.
3 hds first quality sugar.
25 barrels old Apple Brandy
10 ditto Whiskey.
10 ditto Gin.
5 ditto N. E. Rum.
1 Ltd. very superior Jamaica Rum.
2500 lbs seine Twine,
2000 seine corks,
30 coils Cordage,
110 casks Lime,
50 Grind stones.
BRYAN, MAITLAND & Co.
Plymouth Nov. 8th, 1829. 4w—39

FOR RENT.
IN Scotland Neck, Halifax county, a Tavern House and store house, one hundred and seventy five acres of land, owned by Mrs. Rebecca E. Goodwin formerly called Smith's old store; at present occupied by James Young. Application to Edmund Wilkins in Scotland Neck by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended to; the above is a good situation for a merchant and for a tavern.
3w—39.

WM. S. RANSOM.
Having obtained Superior Court licence, has permanently located in Warrenton, where he can always be found when not on circuit.—He will attend the Courts of Halifax and Northampton counties, and of those which compose this Congressional District, with the exception of Granville county court. Grateful to the few whose patronage has been extended to him, he begs by endeavoring to merit, to receive a liberal share of that of the public generally.
Warrenton, Nov. 12, 1829.
3w—39

NOTICE.
That at the last term of Halifax County Court the Subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Pinner deceased.
All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased must demand payment of the administrator, within the time by Law prescribed, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
M. T. PONTON Adm.
Halifax Nov. 24 1829.
39—4f

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will & Testament of DAVID DAY deceased, requests all those indebted to said dec'd to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said deceased are requested to bring them forward within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
WM. G. DAY, Executor.
P. M. 17th Nov. 1829.
39—3w

LOST, OR MISLAID.
A Draft of \$10, from the Post Office Department in favor of Jno. Folk of Windsor N. C. made payable to J. & J. Bryan, and put in my hands for collection against THOS. G. JOHNSON late Post-Master at Bryants Roads Northampton, who has absconded, or left the State, without paying the said Draft. This is therefore to give notice to his securities, not to pay the said Draft to any other person except one of the above named Gentlemen, as there will be a Duplicate issued from the Department.
WASH. W. BENNETT.
Nov. 20, 1829. 39—4f

State of North Carolina.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law and Equity.
Fall Term, A. D. 1829.
Edmund Webb and Henry Harrison and William Harrison & Mar- maduke Harrison & William Harrison infants by William Harrison s. & their next friend Matthew Harrison and James Harrison, & John Harrison & Frederick Harrison, & Alexander Harrison and Lewis Harrison and Pleasant Harrison and Elizabeth Harrison, and Martha Harrison & Mary Harrison an infant by Matthew Harrison her next friend
vs
Edmund Harrison, Benjamin Smith Harrison, Samuel S. Simmons and John C. Phillips and his wife Sally, late Sally Simmons—Robert Moore William H. Moore David J. Moore and Thomas E. Abernathy and his wife Martha, late Martha Moore.
Petitioners, in Equity.
For sale of Land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this court to be held on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Jackson, and plead, answer or demur to the petitioners' said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the matter thereof heard ex parte.
A Copy Teste
JOHN D. AMIS, C. M. E.
Nov. 10th 1829. 6w—39

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
For the information of Planters and others, on the Roanoke, the subscribers have thought proper to publish a list of charges for Commission, Storage and Freight on Produce sent to Plymouth for sale or for shipment to other ports, and at the same time they offer their services in the sale or shipment of produce at and from this place.
Commission and Storage on Cotton per bale . . . 40 cents.
Commission on sales Corn &c. 2 1-2 per cent.
Ditto on Corn &c. when shipped to order 1 1-4 per cent
Storage on Corn or Wheat—one cent per bushel first month and half a cent per bush for every succeeding month.
Freight of Cotton from this to New York and other northern ports is 1-2 cent per pound under deck and one dollar per Bale on deck
Freight of Corn from this to Charleston, Savannah, New York or Providence is 9 to 10 cents per bushel.
Freight to Boston 10 to 11 cents.
Good vessels can be freight- ed to carry cargoes, at any period of the year, and sometimes for a less freight than above named.—The subscribers have the command of a number of river Boats in good order which they will despatch at short notice, to any landing on the river for the purpose of bringing down produce at the customary freight.—Cotton 35 cents per Bale.
BRYAN, MAITLAND, & Co.
Plymouth Nov. 2, 1829.—4w

NOTICE.
The Land, Ferry, and Fishery, late the property of William S. Burt, are for sale. Persons, who may wish to purchase, will make application to
E. B. SMITH.
Nov. 24th. 39—4 c.

State of North Carolina.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law & Equity.
Fall Term, A. D. 1829.
Jarrad Weaver vs
William H. Har- die and Hardy Cobb Ex-tors. of Tho. Turner dec'd and Mat- thew C. Turner
In Equity.
On reading the Bill and answers in this case, and on motion of the defendants, Har die and Cobb by their counsel it is ordered that it be referred to the Clerk and Master to state an account of the lands and slaves sold by the defendants Har die & Cobb under the will of their testator and also an account of all debts due from the defendant Matthew C. Turner at the death of the testator Thomas Turner deceased, showing to whom the said debts respectively were due, on what consideration paid, how evidenced, and how much of said debts so due at the testators death remain due and unpaid.

And it is further ordered that all the creditors of the said MATTHEW C. TURNER do appear before the Clerk and Master, exhibit their claims and prove the same, and that each creditor filing so to appear shall be excluded from any share of the funds in the hands of the Executor, & provided a copy of this order shall be inserted for six successive weeks in the Halifax Minerva and Raleigh Star, together with a notification of the time and place appointed by the Master for receiving such claims, which shall not be in a shorter time than seven days after the last insertion of said notice.

And it is further ordered that the Master have power to examine each and every person presenting such claims (if he shall think fit, or shall be required so to do by the parties or either of them) upon oath touching the same.
The foregoing order having reference to a fund set apart by the late THOMAS TURNER deceased, in his last will and testament, for the payment of the just debts of his grandson, MATTHEW C. TURNER, one of the defendants in the suit above referred to, by the creditors of the said Matthew C. Turner and others, interested, are hereby notified that the subject matter of the said order will be taken up and acted on by the Clerk and Master, at the Court House of Northampton county, in the Town of Jackson, on the 2nd day of February next, when and where they are required to attend, and prepared to prove their respective claims.
JOHN D. AMIS, C. M. E.
By W. E. LOCKHART, D. C. E.
Nov. 10th 1829.

NOTICE.
The last will of David Clark was this day proved in the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax County by the subscribers who qualified as Executors thereto.
THE CREDITORS of the Testator must demand payment of the Executors for all claims, within the time by Law prescribed, or their actions will be barred.
WM. M. CLARK, { Extra
GAVIN HOGG, {
Halifax Nov. 17th, 1829.
All those indebted to the said David Clark are requested to make payment or to renew their Bonds with two good securities payable to the above named Wm. M. Clark and Gavin Hogg as Guardians of David Clark's Children or writs will be brought against all those indebted to said David Clark to February term to Halifax County Court.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at Edwards' Ferry, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce, a General assortment of
GROceries
Wholesale & Retail.
THOSE, wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call and examine, as he is determined to sell at a small advance on the Norfolk prices.
ALSO just received a supply of TURKS ISLAND SALT, which he will sell for 75 cents per bushel.
EDWIN WHITEHEAD.
Nov. 19th, 1829. 4w—39.
N. B. Bale Cotton received and shipped to any Merchant in Norfolk or elsewhere for 12 1-2 cents per bale.
E. W.

POETRY.

ON RETURNING HOME.

I came—but o'er the summer scene
Where once I walk'd in happiness,
Time—years had flung a milder beam,
But strange each thing, the deep blue stream,
Wore still to me a stranger dress.

I came—but ev'ry one had gone:
Those whom in youth I held most dear,
Had slowly, sadly, one by one,
Gone down into an early tomb,
Or ro'ld in climes far, far from here.

I came—but not the glistening eye,
Or early friend, in welcome woke;
The scene was clad—the summer sky
Still glow'd the same, and from on high
The self same glorious sunbeams broke.

I came—but not to me the light
Shone out as it was wont to do;
The forest green, the wavelet bright—
The opening dawn, the closing night,
Were heavier to my anxious view.

I came—the one I lov'd—the one
Who wound around by boyish dream
Of life—now calmly look'd upon,
And never spoke to me alone;
Even she was like the changing stream.

I came—I wept—I wish'd to die,
For every thought of life was woe;
I look'd upon the clear blue sky,
The lowly vale, the mountain high,
And curs'd them all for shining so.

I came—I went—and sought to fling
Each bitter thought in changing scene;

I rush'd on dissipation's wing—
Intemperance no balm could bring
To rid me of my feverish dream.

I came—I went—I wander'd o'er
The earth, in utterance of woe,
Without a soothing friend to pour
A note of that forgotten lore
Which thrill'd my soul so long ago.

GOV. OWENS MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,

Assembled under the provisions of the Constitution, "to consult for the common good and general welfare," you bring with you a more general knowledge of the wants of our fellow citizens in the various sections of the State, and are better acquainted with their wishes and interests, than any individual, however exalted the station he occupies, as the reward of your favour. To this fact probably, not less than to the power you possess of making laws affecting the life, liberty and property of our fellow citizens, is to be ascribed the intense interest which is felt and expressed throughout the State, at each returning anniversary of the General Assembly; and perhaps no period of our political existence has found our Legislators assembling, with the prospect of being occupied in the discussion of subjects affording more general interest, calling for greater deliberation and talents, and promising more extended benefits, or the reverse. And what abundant cause of gratitude and grateful acknowledgment have we, to the giver of every good and perfect gift, that the representatives of the people are permitted to assemble and deliberate upon their concerns, in the undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty, the boon of Heaven, and at a moment of profound peace, no less the gift of him who governs the universe.

The attention of the Legislature has been so frequently invited by its predecessors, and so often directed by their own wisdom to the great cause of Internal Improvement, that, were it not for its immeasurable importance to the happiness and prosperity of the State, it might be deemed an act of supererogation, again to call your attention to it; but the people of the State, in their primary meetings, and their representatives in the General Assembly, have so often manifested a disposition to improve their commercial facilities, both for foreign and domestic intercourse

that to pass it over in silence, might be deemed reprehensible in the Executive, and not less so in the Legislative Department of the Government. And having commenced this great work, which, with a general diffusion of morals and education among all classes of our citizens, is the most elevated policy which wisdom has suggested for the development of our moral and intellectual energies it is our duty to pursue it, until we have attained that rank and station in the graduated scale of the union, to which we shall be entitled by a judicious improvement of the means, with which the God of nature has so abundantly blessed us. And if the system of Internal Improvement we have adopted for this purpose be defective, which our many abortive enterprises prove but too clearly, (and it would be strange to expect it otherwise in the morning of its existence,) let us, rising above the influence of despair, and with a unanimity and zeal worthy of so glorious a cause, apply the remedy. But if, after a candid examination of the whole subject, with no other object, in view than "our country and our country's good," our means are believed incompetent to any work of Internal Improvements, (however gloomy the picture it may present,) let us, with equal unanimity, abandon it, until our hands be strengthened. Yet where shall we look for strength but to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, as the foundation of public education, and the basis of all national prosperity.

The message then recommends the purchase of slaves by the State as the best means to secure an effective force to be employed in the construction of roads, the improvement of rivers and the draining of swamps.

After calling the attention of the Legislature to the present situation of the University and to the subject of common schools, the affairs of our Banking institutions are submitted as follows:—

It is respectfully submitted, whether some measure should not be adopted by the present Legislature, preparatory to the profitable investment of the large amount of funds now owned by the State in its banking institutions; and for enabling these, to close their concerns before the expiration of their charters in 1835; and, as an increased vigilance is called for in proportion to the near approach of this period, to secure as far as possible the interest of the State, it is with deference suggested to the consideration of the Legislature, that they be authorized to lessen the number of Directors in these corporations, and particularly in the State Bank; and that this latter institution be permitted to close its concerns, by discontinuing its branches alternately, at intervals of not less than nine months, commencing with that branch where the greatest facilities are afforded without its aid, for obtaining Bank loans, and where, consequently, the relations between debtor and creditor will be least disturbed—and terminating with the mother Bank.

In this way, the Bank will have the benefit of all its capital, to retire from circulation the notes of one of its branches at a time; and the citizens of the State will not feel so sensibly the pressure of a diminution of currency—an evil always incident to the sudden winding up of the affairs of a moneyed institution. It is not to be presumed that men of competent skill in the management of this matter, requiring not only talents, but a sacrifice of time, will consent to make that sacrifice without a due compensation, either in the form of salary, or Bank accommodation. In this latter mode, have all our Directors been rewarded for their services—sold to their benefit, and often to the great loss of the Banks.

The proper regulation of the circulating medium, is acknowledged by the ablest writers on political economy, to be as difficult, as it is important to the welfare of a State. The system of banking, by which it has been attempted, and which, like many other systems both good and bad, has been handed down to us from the British government, is not without its warm advocates, and those who are no less opposed to it from principle. But we are at no loss for evidence, that the mode in which it has been conducted among ourselves, is such

versive of morals, and has been productive of wide spread ruin. To effect an improvement in the system, every Legislature in the Union has been employed, and a thousand essays addressed to the sound understanding of the citizens of the country.

The principle of gain, upon which banking is conducted, being the value of circulation above the value of coin retained in their vaults to meet the demands against them, every precaution should be used to prevent the excessive issue of their paper above the available capital of the Bank; for all experience shews, not only that there is a tendency in paper money to depreciate, but that no corporation, invested with the power of an unrestricted issue of paper money, has failed to abuse it. Should the power, then, to supply the State with paper money, be vested in individuals, forming themselves into private banking companies, it cannot reasonably be expected, that the public interest should claim as much of their attention, by preventing the endless recurrence of ruinous variations in the supply of money, and giving stability to the currency and the pecuniary transactions of the country, as the advancement of their own interest; nor is it to be supposed that they will be scrupulous in promoting this, because others are to suffer.

The love of gain, which exerts such vast influence over the human mind, will operate with the stockholder of a Bank, to at least, its legitimate extent. If kept within proper bounds, it exercises a salutary influence upon society, and happily transmits itself into the government of a country, and deserves its encouragement; but, if pressed beyond its legitimate bounds, and is sanctioned by chartered privileges from the State, it becomes an engine of avarice and ambition.

So long, then, as the Legislature shall choose to delegate to any set of individuals the power, the important trust, of supplying the State with currency as a substitute for the precious metals, it should have ample security that the latter be not driven out of the State by them, and that the public shall lose nothing either by their improvidence or fraud. This principle has been recommended by one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day, and is recognized by the Legislature of an enlightened State, as the proper basis of banking operations.

An increase of circulating medium, as a means of extracting our citizens from debt, is believed to be visionary, and can only have the effect of procrastinating the evil day, which must sooner or later arrive, and with an accumulation of interest in proportion to its remoteness, and with a greater certainty of ruin; for there is no fact better established, than that the profits of agricultural labour, are not equal to the legal interest of money. If the wisdom of economy, which we must of necessity have been taught, is not sufficient to drive us to the practice of this cardinal virtue, and its handmaid industry, by which alone we can be relieved from our embarrassments, it is much to be feared, that every attempt to effect it by legislation, will be little better than political quackery, and rather adding to the load of debt and difficulty.

The judicial districts are deemed too large, particularly in the eastern circuits, and a new organization is recommended.

Upon the subject of an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean, his Excellency says

If there be a work more peculiarly national in its character than any other in which the State of North Carolina can have a direct interest, it is the opening a communication from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Until such an outlet can be formed, a vast proportion of the products of the State will find a market through the ports of Virginia, and we shall still be tributary to that State. If the difficulties of getting to sea from this extensive and commodious bay, watering a tract of country, not inferior in point of fertility to any part of the world, and fed by tributary streams from every direction, one of the first commercial towns in the southern country would grow up on its borders and afford a market for the products of industry, which could not fail to quicken vigilance throughout our State. And in answer to the question, how will the execution

of the project affect the interest of the Union?" permit me to use the strong language of the Board of Engineers of the United States: "Without entering," say they, "into an examination of the political effects of the proposition which has come under our consideration, and in which the particular interests of the State may possibly run counter to those of the Union, an examination to which we do not consider ourselves called by our instructions, nor qualified by due preparation, we shall merely remark, that if the plan be carried into successful execution, whether we consider the profits of commerce, the dangers of shipwreck, pursuit by an enemy, or convenience as a point of departure and refreshment for our own privateers and vessels of war, a harbour will be formed precisely in that part of the coast, where it is most needed." With these liberal and enlightened views of the agents of the General Government, beckoning us on to an enterprise so replete with interest and importance to the State, shall we, as though conscious of inferior claims upon that government which we have contributed our full share of blood and treasure to establish and maintain, fold our arms in quietness, as though we had neither part nor lot in the matter? Or shall we not rather, cherishing an exalted pride and generous patriotism, call on Congress, through our Representatives in that body, the proper organs of such a call, to unlock the doors which shut us out from the commerce of the world?

Our present defective militia system is thus noticed.

Before closing this communication, could I discover any reasonable prospect of a beneficial result, it would afford me pleasure to direct your attention to our militia, as a subject deeply interesting in itself, and recognised by the Constitution, as being identified with the rights and liberties of our country; but there are difficulties growing out of the organization and discipline prescribed by Congress, which, during its operation, must forever baffle every exertion to accomplish the important object, "a well trained and disciplined militia." The act of Congress of 1792 on the subject of the militia, holds to service all free white males between the age of eighteen and forty-five. Since the period of the passage of that act, our population has nearly quadrupled, and, consequently, the number of persons subject to militia duty, has increased in the same ratio, making the number between those ages, little less than two millions—a force, which, it is believed, no exigence of the country can ever require.

To subject, then, so large a portion of the community, as is required by the above act, to the performance of militia duty, and to a course of training indispensable to the attainment of that degree of discipline necessary to render them effective in service, would be imposing a tax on the time of our citizens, which neither their circumstances nor the interest of the country would justify. It would seem evident, then, that no important improvement of the militia can be effected, till Congress shall adopt an organization, upon which, a system of training can be predicated competent to the end proposed. This view of the subject seems to have been so generally taken by the most eminent military men of the country, as to have established it, so far as their concurrent testimony will go, as true; and that the militia laws, as generally enforced and observed in the middle and Southern States, instead of advancing the military art, is productive of a contrary effect, by engendering vicious habits, encouraging intemperance, and, consequently, a spirit of insubordination.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to distribute the public arms among the volunteer companies of the State; and, under this act, frequent requisitions of them are made of the Executive. But experience having shown that, in consequence of the short lived existence of most of our volunteer companies, the State has sustained greater losses in the loan of them, than benefit from their use, it has been deemed expedient to suspend for a season their further distribution, unless it be at a few points, where sudden invasion, or other danger, may render it as a precautionary measure, expedient.

In every instance where volun-

teer companies have been dissolved, with the arms of the State in their hands, embarrassment has occurred in their collection; much loss in their number, and still greater sacrifice in their general abuse—and securing to the State the value of the arms which can seldom be done with certainty, does not do away the principal objection which exists to the loan of them; as their value in money, cannot be deemed an equivalent to their importance to the State when they shall be required for its defence. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted whether the power of the Executive over the public arms, should not be restricted to the emergency of "repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection," or to the reasonable apprehension of such a calamity.

The three following paragraphs will conclude for the present, our extracts from the message.

The paper marked A, contains the resignation of his appointment of Senator to the Congress of the United States, of the Honorable John Branch. In accepting the resignation of Mr. Branch, it will be recollected with pride, and with pleasure, that, although the nature of our connection is by it changed, yet, his services are not lost, but rather transferred to a sphere of more extended usefulness; where, in his own language, "the just pretensions and relative weight of the State may be maintained in the councils of our country," and to a place for which he is peculiarly fitted, both by his unbending integrity and firmness.

The file herewith transmitted, marked B, contains reports, resolutions and memorials of our sister States, on subjects of the first importance to the Union, and some of them, particularly so to the Southern States, viz: a report and resolutions of the General Assembly of Missouri, on a report and resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, declaring that the Congress of the United States have no constitutional power to appropriate monies to aid the American Colonization Society; and a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which the President and Vice President shall be elected by the people, without the interference of the House of Representatives in any case.—Also resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which the President and Vice President should hold their offices for six years, and be ineligible afterwards. Also the Preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, on the proceedings of the respective Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia, on the Tariff acts, the acts for Internal Improvements, &c. heretofore passed by Congress; and resolutions adopted by the State of South Carolina on subject of the Tariff—the right of Congress to adopt a system of Internal Improvements, and to make an appropriation for the benefit of the Colonization Society; and also the resolutions of the General Assembly of Mississippi, on the subject of the Tariff.

The same file contains three very able papers from the State of Georgia, transmitted from the Executive of that State, with a request that they may be laid before you. One, a report on the resolutions of South Carolina and Ohio, on the subject of State rights, of Slavery, and an appropriation for the Colonization Society; another, a remonstrance, addressed to the States in favour of the Tariff; and the third, a memorial on this subject, addressed to the Anti Tariff States, of which number is North Carolina, from every principle of interest, and for constitutional construction.

If the Treasury be closed to the tributary streams of commerce, and the General Government of the country is still to be supported under a heavy Tariff of duties, laid for the express purpose of supporting the manufactures of one portion of the country, where, but upon the agriculture of another, can the burden of taxation fall? But as nothing has yet transpired, by which the peculiar policy of the present administration can be known, either as regards the foreign or domestic relations of the country, and as ours is emphatically a Government of public opinion, and we have every thing to hope from the present enlightened Chief Magistrate of the nation, elevated as he has been by that opinion, a course of forbearance on this

important measure, is, for the present, respectfully recommended; for I have no doubt, that free and calm investigation, indicating at once, moderation and firmness on our part, will soon obtain a repeal of all palpably unequal and oppressive measures; and that our Federal institutions will take deeper root, by the agitations of the storm.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged and who receive no pension.

With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some persons in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to JAMES FAIRLEE, Esq. City Hall, New York.

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the humbler walks of life—Officers of the Revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice; their patronage is solicited.

To the good feeling and liberality of the press towards them, the old Army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, Editors will confer one more favor (and it has much the appearance of being the last,) on a meritorious, but much injured remnant, of that army, who are about to ask of their country, not charity but justice.

NOTE:—Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns, and their present places of residence, and pay their postage.

*.Printers throughout the Union are requested to publish this notice.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION.

The subscribers propose to put to press, immediately, a handsome Edition of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, now in session. We had proposed, and indeed, had begun, to strike a volume of the Debates, from the type set for the Enquirer—and in this way, we meant to strike off a very early, as well as very cheap impression—but, we find it impossible on trial, to combine correctness with these other advantages. Errors of the press will creep in, while a work is so rapidly executed, besides some other sources of error, which are inevitable in such circumstances. We are determined, therefore, to cancel the sheets we have printed off to submit to that loss which we shall thus incur, in order to put forth a more correct and handsome Edition of the Debates.

The great importance of the various subjects which will come before one of the most distinguished and talented bodies, that ever assembled in any country; together with the ability and eloquence of many speakers, who have already given their sentiments to the world, and others who will follow, in the opinion of the Publishers, calls for such an edition as they propose to print. The execution of the work shall be such as to entitle it to the liberal patronage of the public.

We shall print it with as much rapidity as is consistent with correctness, and expect to issue it early in the month of January. We shall sell it as cheap as we can afford it. We cannot now specify the price, as we are unable to foresee the length of the session or the size of the work. We shall spare no pains to make it as correct and complete as possible, and in this respect we have every advantage which one of the best Reporters in the United States and the disposition of the Members to assist us, can possibly bestow.

RITCHIE & COOK.

Subscribers received at this Office.

RESPECTABLE MAN.—One who has plenty of money.